



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 29

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Deputy Walker Martinez threatens to disclose diplomatic secrets relative to Argentina.

—The loan recently asked by the municipality of Linha was not covered and has been withdrawn.

—A Sure telegram of the 12th says a military division under the minister of war will leave for the Acre district in a few days.

—A Sure telegram says that President Pando, of Bolivia, has refused to negotiate with Chile unless that power grants Bolivia a seaport.

—National defence societies are being organized throughout the provinces in Peru. National development on peaceful lines would be much better.

—A Santiago newspaper says that the Chilean government has instructed its representative at Buenos Aires to demand the immediate disoccupation of the frontier.

—In view of the exchange of compliments between Argentina and Peru, the Chilean students, seconded by various politicians, are preparing friendly manifestations to Uruguay and Paraguay.

—On the 13th a Chilean journal *El Mercurio* formally charged that various deputies were keeping accounts of the secret discussions of congress to merchants who were using the information in speculations. If true, this is about the worst scandal we have thus far heard about Chile.

—Stormy scenes occurred in the Chilean congress during the past week, the members sometimes acting like lunatics. One deputy denied possession of the speaker's bell and declared the session closed. Insults were exchanged freely, and patriotism was a drug on the market. It does not inspire much hope for the future when legislators conduct themselves more like mobs than orderly citizens.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The U. S. gunboat *Wilmington* is going to Paraguay. It will be interesting to know if Argentina will follow Brazil's example and raise objections.

—From January 1st to May 31st a total of 9,520,810 tons of wheat arrived at Argentine ports for exportation, of which the port of Rosario received 643,710 tons.

—The June receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were 3603,138.71, showing an increase on the receipts of the same month in the two preceding years.

—In the sixteenth regiments of artillery and cavalry of the Argentine army there are 3,347 horses and 2,456 mules, and 39 horses and 16 mules attached to infantry regiments.—*Sport and Pastime*.

—The financial situation in Paraguay is said to be most afflicting. All business is paralysed. Gold is at a premium of 35s. The situation is to be studied. Why not apply some consumption tax stamps?

—The Indians of Japu to the number of 3000 have risen in rebellion having found that civilization means only a bare living wage part of the year so that others may live all the land and all the wealth. Arms have been sent to the sugar mills and it is said that most of the tribes have already returned to work.—*B. A. Herald*.—In the province of Salta, department of Rivadavia, there are said to be 150 leagues covered with locusts; and that, in Mendoza, the northern parts of Cordoba, Rioja, Catamarca, Santiago, Tucuman, the Chaco and Corrientes, the pest has not yet got rid of. On the Paraguayan coast of the upper Parana the locusts are said to cover an extension of seventy leagues.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.—Mr. William C. Morris has petitioned congress for a subvention for his three schools of 500 dollars a month each. We are afraid he won't get it. All the available money is needed to pension the sisters, aunts, cousins, wet nurses and retired washerwomen of the people who received a large salary for throwing away the nation's money to keep up a decent appearance at the opera.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—The municipality of Cerro Corá, in Misiones, are offering free grants of land, varying in size according to the number of persons in a family, to intending immigrants. The land produces tobacco, sugar cane, flax, indigo, olives, etc. There are also clearings of 100 hectares of land, sub-divided into lots of 24 hectares, belonging to government, which are for sale.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.—On the 1st inst. *The Montevideo Times* celebrated its 12th anniversary, and its editor improves the opportunity to remind his readers that during all these years he has been able to do no more than make a bare living. This is to be sincerely regretted. Among all our exchanges there is not one more deserving of cordial and liberal support than *The Montevideo Times*. Mr. Denstone has done his work conscientiously and fearlessly. He has neither truckled to the government, nor to any aggressive private interests. He has discussed the affairs of the day with an open mind and independent spirit, and his opinions are always entitled to confidence. Such newspapers are rare, and it is therefore a duty to support them, for the good they can do can not be overestimated. It would reflect positive discredit on the English colony of Montevideo were Mr. Denstone obliged to suspend publication for want of support.—Since November last, when the first remonstrance commission of the British government came here to purchase horses, no fewer than 20,854 animals have been exported to South Africa. These have been forwarded in twenty-seven vessels, the average length of the voyage being sixteen days, and their death rate from their embarkation to their landing in South Africa, only reached a total of 88 animals. These wonderful figures speak for themselves.—*Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime*, July 4—The United States must let it be understood in South America that territorial acquisition by force of arms will not be tolerated. Either the Washington government must take this stand or it must step aside and allow European powers to do so. This is the logical sequence of its attitude on the Monroe doctrine. All the world knows that Chile is watching a chance to despoil Peru and Bolivia. It was not to the credit of the United States that it allowed the despoilment of Peru and Bolivia in the late war, but it must now define its policy and be prepared to follow it up. The only country which would do this is Chile and it should be notified of a halt in this direction.—*Buenos Aires Herald*. But how can Uncle Sam do so inconsistent a thing, neighbor? He is himself guilty of territorial acquisition by force of arms, and until his absorption of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines is forgotten he will cut a very poor figure telling others not to do the same thing. Uncle Sam can not pose as a disinterested champion any longer.]—A few days ago the President of the republic received a lengthy letter, evidently written by a person not very well educated, to the effect that the writer was able to reveal all the details of an extensive conspiracy against the present situation, which, as he was pressed for money, he would reveal for the modest consideration of \$500. This sum was to be deposited in notes in a certain hole in the wall near the Electric Light factory, on Friday evening, when the writer would fetch it, having first returned the documents making the promised revelation. The trick was a little too obvious and stale. Two detectives were set to watch the spot, and the writer promptly walked into the easy trap and arrested. He proved to be a young man named Alfredo Dearte, from the interior. Without much ado he confessed that he had nothing to reveal, and was simply trying to make a little money, having no means of subsistence. He evidently did not hold a very high opinion of the President's acumen, and will now have to repeat his want of judgment for a period in jail, where at all events he will not starve.—*Montevideo Times*, July 1.

CHILIAN AGITATION.

There is not an intelligent man in Chile or in the Argentine Republic, who for a moment has been led to believe that the Argentine government has the remotest intention of invading Chilean territory or extending its dominion over disputed territory now in progress of settlement, previous to the decision of the court of arbitration. To do so would be a gratuitous illustration of hostility towards that country which does not exist. It would also be useless so far as any advantage goes, because when the arbitrator shall decide the question, any suchump judgment would not avail, except to exhibit the guilty grabber in a bad light. The agitation in Chile cannot be regarded as in any way the outcome of fear of aggression on the part of this republic, but as an item in a policy upon which the jingo element in Chilean politics has entered. Chile has her own views regarding her relations to Peru and Bolivia, and in order to carry out its schemes, it may be necessary to increase her armament, and to do this some motive must be put forward other than the true one, in order that the people of that country may respond to the cost and the call. If however Chile increases its war efficiency her neighbors must in self-defence do the same, and a return be had to the ruinous rivalry in arming.

If Chile continues to menace the peace of South America through her greed for territory, there must be a combination formed to checkmate the intrigue, and if it is necessary to arm, then must that be done. The government of Chile is not in this conspiracy, but there is a powerful party engaged in the work of undermining the government on this issue, and the breakdown of the health of the President gives them a chance they would not otherwise have had. It may be taken as certain that the Argentine government is closely watching the course of events there, and if this bellicose policy prevails it will be met with firmness none the less strong because calm. It is absolutely certain that the Argentine government will not retire one step from the territory occupied, until the decision of the court of arbitration has been given, and if Chile wants trouble on this issue it will be accommodated.—*B. A. Herald*, June 30.—Dr. Martin García Merou in his *Estudios Americanos* has brought out the fact that when the tax on alcohol was \$2 a gallon the revenue was \$15,900,000, while with a tax of 20 cents it had collected previously 90,000,000. When the tax was reduced from \$2 to 20 cents the receipts rose to \$55,600,000, showing that when taxation reaches a certain point it becomes profitable to defraud the government which is always done and can not be prevented. It was a curious fact that when the tax was a dollar a gallon the market price was about 90 cents.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

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PARIS AND FRANCE	Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies. Heine & Co., PARIS. Lazard Frères & Co., PARIS. Périer Mérat & Co., PARIS.
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AND OTHER COUNTRY	Correspondents in all chief cities.
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PORTUGAL	and their correspondents.
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ITALY	Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . . . Rs. 101,246,400,000

N. B. This capital to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund Rs. 17,480,078,736

Profits in suspense Rs. 11,156,739,835

on 31st May 1900.

affairs is the excess of withdrawals over
deposits at the government savings bank
at Rio de Janeiro, which in June
amounted to no less than 1,066,442\$795,
the deposits being 1,760,152\$ and the
withdrawals 2,826,594\$795.

It is moreover necessary to deduct
from the product of consumption taxes
the cost of collecting them, which is
officially estimated at 1,500,000\$ per
annum. And it is also necessary to
bear in mind that the army of office-
holders, for which they are a pretext,
might otherwise be employed in some
useful industry.

And, finally, the espionage and black-
mailing, of which they are a fruitful
source, corrupt and degrade the people.
These are some of the reasons why we
do not think that the addition of 40,000,
000\$ per annum to the sums squandered
by the government is a compensation for
the immense harm caused by consump-
tion taxes.

From the London Morning Leader, May 24.

SCRIPTURES IN SCOTCH.

A SPECIMEN PASSAGE FROM THE SERMON
ON THE MOUNT.

We gave yesterday some particulars of the
Scottish version of the New Testament which
is shortly to be published by Mr. Gardner, of
Paisley. We now give a specimen passage from
the Sermon on the Mount (St. Matthew, chapter v.):

And, s-sin' the thrang o' folk, he gaed up
in ilka a munit; and when he wis sotten
down, his disciples gither'd about.

2. And he open't his mouth, and instructit
them; and quo he:

3. "Happy the spirits that are lown and
eame; for the kingdom o' Heeven is
waitin' for them!"

4. "Happy they that are makin' their men:
for they sal fin' comfort and peace!"

5. "Happy the lowly and meek o' the yirth:
for the yirth sal be their ain hadden!"

6. "Happy they, whase hunger and drouth
are a' for holiness: for they shall be
stegh'd!"

7. "Happy the pitif'!: for they sal win pitie
themsels!"

8. "Happy the pure heartit: for their een sal
dwell upon God!"

9. "Happy the markers-up o' strife: for they
sal be coomit for bairns up o' God!"

10. "Happy the ill-treatit for the sake o'
guide: for they'se haes the kingdom o' God!"

11. "Happy sal ye be when folk sal usin' ye,
and ill-treat ye, and say a' things again
ye wrangonsle for my sake!"

12. "Joy ye, and be blythe!: for yere need is
great in Heeven! for e'en sic did thil till
the prophets afore we!"

13. "The saut o' the yirth are ye: but giv the
saunt lat'nt its lang, hoos it to be sautit?
Is it no clean useles? To be cuisten oot,
and tranchit under folk's feet."

14. "We're the warld's leicht. A toon biggit
on a hill-top is aye seen.

15. "Nor wad men leicht a cruse, and pit it
neath a cog, but set it up; and it gies leicht
to a' the hoose."

16. "Sae lat'nt ye're leicht gae abroad amang
men; that, sevin yere gude works they
may gie God glorie."

17. "I think u I an can come to do awa' wi' the
Law, or the Prophets: I se no come to do
awa', but to bring to pass!"

18. "For truly say I t'ye, Til Heeven and Yirth
dwinne aye, as jo or ae little fails o' a'
the Law, till a' comes to pass!"

19. "Than, wha breks an' o' thee wee'st
cominans, and gars others see do, he sal be
ca'd sma' if the kingdom o' Heeven: but
wha sal keep them, and spread them
aheid, he sal be ca'd heigh i' the kingdom
o' Heeven."

20. "For I say till ye, Gin yere goodness
gang na' yont the Scrib's and Pharisees,
ne'er sal ye win intu the kingdom o'
Heeven!"

21. "Ye ken ho lo it was spoken till the folk o'
yon: 'Ye muamma kill; and whase kills
is in danger o' the Coort.'

22. "But say I t'ye, Whase is angry wi' his
brither-man, sal be in clanger o' the Coort;
and wha sal say till his brither-man,
'Gouel!' sal be in danger o' the Council;
but wha sal say 'Fule!' sal be in danger o'
the fire o' hell!"

23. "Sae, gin yere were enemy while ye are yet
i' the highway wi' him; see as he gies
ye no over the judge; and the judge
till the officer, and ye be cuisten until
the prison."

24. "Truly say I t'ye, ye come na oot till ye
ha paid the last bode!"

25. "Ye ha heard it said lang syne, 'Ye sanus,
commit adultery!'

26. "But say I t'ye, Whase sits his een on a
wammun wi' desire, has e'en no comittit
the shi wi' her in his heart!"

27. "And gin yere richt ee eusnare ye; oot
wi' t' and cast it frae ye! It is for yere
guide that ae member soud be destroy'd
and no that yere baill body soud fa' intil
the prison."

28. "And gin yere richt ee eusnare ye; oot
wi' t' and cast it frae ye! It is for yere
guide that ae member soud be destroy'd
and no that yere baill body soud fa' intil
the prison."

29. "And gin yere richt ee eusnare ye; oot
wi' t' and cast it frae ye! It is for yere
guide that ae member soud be destroy'd
and no that yere baill body soud fa' intil
the prison."

C. Blum,

Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

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RIO DE JANEIRO

July 17th, 1900.

*"Sub Rosa" column, Morning Leader, June 18.***THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW.**

The cares of empire rest heavily upon the man in the last train. The wearied Titan (very weary and somewhat tight) has scarcely learnt to talk glibly about kopjes and laagers when he has suddenly to turn one eye on Ching-chong-to and his foolish fellow-countrymen, while the other is fixed on the golden stool in Ashanti. There is nothing like being a member of an Imperial race to bring home to one's mind the great truth contained in the old lady's remark, "Well, there, there's always something."

"Now I know that I must not speak well of the Boxers, for they have suddenly become greater scoundrels in popular estimation than the Boer himself, yet I cannot escape from the suspicion that perhaps the gentle Boxer is misunderstood. He yells "Foreign devil" at all those who are not of his nation, I know, but to do otherwise would be un-Chinese, would mark him out as a pro-foreigner and a Little China-man. His unpleasant methods, which we denounce so vigorously are his notions of patriotism.

Do not our most perfidious patriots do even the same? Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett entertains and preaches the "foreign devil" doctrine in season and out of season, it becomes one of alien birth. Indeed, I have noticed when talking with my friend the man in the last train that if you analyse his patriotism it rests not upon love of this country so much as hatred of all others. And that is the case with the Boxer, too. He has the approval of the gracious lady who occupies the throne of his country. He has the clergy of the Established Church of his land on his side. The secret societies (Celestial Primrose Leagues) are with him. He "mufficks" in his strange moon-coway, and is ready to pull the pigtail of any fellow who fails to pay proper respect to his own national anthem.

I suppose that these patriotic warriors have their songs too. Cannot one imagine some such ditty as "Rule Manchuria," ending up with a rousing chorus stating that "Boxers never, never, NEVER shall be slaves?" If they sing this sufficiently often, and if they wave the flag adorned with the yellow and writhing dragon, then in what way are they inferior to our own demonstrators of the street? The principle (if any) seems to be very much the same.

Moreover, the Boxer has a contempt for the so-called rights of property, when his blood is up, and when he and his friends are sufficiently numerous to riot with impunity. Perhaps he has heard of the Imperial proceedings at Scarborough and Stratford-on-Avon and elsewhere, and is paying us a tribute of that sincerest form of flattery, imitation. I only suggest these things as possible, for really when one studies the question from the pro-Boxer point of view he appears to be inspired by feelings and motives not unlike those which command respect here at home.

I can fancy the fellow as he looks, and tears up railways, saying with a grin that he is only pegging out claims for posterity, that he is standing at the parting of the ways, and must not shrink from the responsibilities inherited from his ancestors as a member of a Great Race. His reverence for Old Institutions ought to satisfy even the Duke of Cambridge. Yet the poor fellow is regarded as a monster of vice for doing what is considered virtuous by ourselves, so true is it that circumstances alter cases.

And who shall say that poor Li-ah's notion of sane and unaggressive Imperialism is not as good as that entertained by some very distinguished statesmen in our own favored island. It is true that the Boxer murders missionaries, but it should be remembered that from his point of view they are non-conformists, and hence "sane and unaggressive." Imperialist in our midst would regard such a short way with Dissenters as a religious duty. I hope no one will suppose that I express approval of these displays of Chinese patriotism, for I am not an Imperialist (New Style)—but if I were I should feel bound to extend the right hand of fellowship to the pitiful patriot and embrace him as a Boxer and brother.

From *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, June 5.
THE BUBONIC PLAGUE RUMORS.

New York, June 7, 1900.

Editor of *The Journal of Commerce* and *Commercial Bulletin*:

Sir.—With regard to the current talk about the plague in Rio it has become the custom now to make sensational business out of any reports in regard to this disease, no matter where it appears.

To go back to the time when the J. W. Taylor arrived in New York last November with a supposed death from plague, it may be worth while considering that the owners of the steamer, who suffered so much from the treatment she received at this port, have found it to their interests to thoroughly investigate the case. They found that the man who died on the steamer in November had previously been in the hospital in Antwerp, on account of syphilis, and was taken on as one of the crew previous to the J. W. Taylor's leaving Antwerp for Brazil. When this man arrived in Brazil his case broke out again, and he was sent to a hospital in Santos. From thence he was taken on board the Taylor, supposedly cured, but he died on the voyage to New York and was buried at sea. There was no doctor on board, and no one has ever been able to define his case unless it is by his antecedents, and the owners of the J. W. Taylor claim to have

investigated the matter to establish the above facts. On any of the steamers that have come to the United States from Brazil since then there has not a single case of sickness developed or been reported, and in about two hundred steamers from Brazil for Europe since October last nothing has been heard of any case of sickness. Steamships from Brazil are not quarantined in Europe, although boats like those of the Royal Mail and the Messageries Maritimes make the trip from Brazil to Europe in about fifteen days.

In Rio de Janeiro a list of deaths is given out daily, showing the number of all diseases. In former days there was never a day when some deaths from syphilis were not officially reported in the papers.

The Brazilian authorities and medical and commercial men down there seem to have found it to their advantage to attribute a good many deaths to bubonic plague and continually report in this shape. According to the last reports there have been 24 deaths in three weeks, say one per day, and in a population of 750,000 people (twenty times as large as Santos) this does not seem at all extraordinary, as compared with twelve deaths in Santos for the same period last year.

Europe evidently takes no notice of this bubonic story, as the markets themselves show, and at all ports in Europe steamers from Brazil are admitted without hindrance. They not only have a larger scope of communication there, but also much greater interests at stake, and if there were a disease in the form of an epidemic they would not only know it but would use the utmost possible precaution.

If the sickness in Brazil, so-called bubonic plague, is really of that character, then it seems to have taken all at once a very mild form, which is not consistent with this disease in actuality. There has not been a captain or a merchant who has arrived here from Brazil, who may be credited with understanding the conditions in those ports, who is able to say anything different, and it would seem that all confirm the idea that the sickness is not of a serious nature and is simply used as an instrument for other purposes, and the merchants of this country will find this out and ultimately learn to what extent sensational frights can be gotten up. Of this we have a good sample already in San Francisco, and it may be said that in San Francisco conditions are far more favorable to the development of bubonic disease, on account of the large proportion of Chinese there, or Asiatic people, the character and history of the disease showing that Asia is its home, Asiatics suffering where white people entirely escape.

VERITAS.

S. PAULO FACTS.

The only possible thing to write about at the present time is Exchange. In the all-absorbing interest of that, other subjects are monotonous and unworthy of mention. It enters so fully into the life of every one, it is such an individual question that the discussion about it is perennial. Each day the subject is flogged out on all sides with increasing vigor. Everyone is wearied to death by the never-ending topic, and yet it is the prop and pith of all conversation. When custom-ivy comforts, may, even necessities of life, are threatened, the mouth speaks out of much fulness of heart. In those eight letters of the word is contained much more than at first sight appears. It spells out for a nation its history, while for the individual it expresses every range between affluence and want. In fact, for many, *Er* is the algebraical factor of an equation which they spend most of their lives in trying to solve. In the schoolboy *er*, with its varying values, is a source of never-ending trouble; after years of battling with it, he can still ask: "And what is it?" And who has found a satisfactory solution for the unknown in this grimmer equation? Yesterday 7, to-day 12, to-morrow 14, it is Protein in its ungraspable variety. Explanations of all kinds are rife—Rothschild, the government, speculative manipulation, improved condition of the country's finances, reduced importation—but as in the Bishop and Caterpillar nobody knows.

One daily paper, in noting the dislocation of business caused by the fluctuation in exchange, says that if the government were jealous for the honor of the nation, it would put an end to such a state of affairs. Another bantams: "We suffer patiently while our flesh is torn from us fibre by fibre." It regrets that the beautiful wools and fertile land are made so little use of, but that instead the asperite is diluted by the unhealthy stimulus of speculation. It thinks that the height reached corresponds to an improved condition, and wishing that it should not drop, calls for some righteous one to scourge the speculators from the temple.

The old *Praga*, after remaining unoccupied for more than a year, is now being fitted up as federal government offices.

At the beginning of this year a law came into force inflicting fines upon those who failed to put certain stamps on received bills. As it was only published on the official paper, there were many who were unaware of its provisions. Many therefore have unwittingly transgressed, and consider themselves hardly treated when called upon to pay the heavy fine. Representations have been made to the government, who, it is to be hoped, will make a postponement of the date on which the law should come into operation.

To prevent further conflicts between the Camara agents and the police, the prefeito of S. Paulo has issued a memorandum calling upon the agents to abstain from giving any cause of offence, and if they should be dis-

turbed in the performance of their duties by the police, they are not to resist, but to forward complaints through the proper channel. Certainly very good advice, but until the limits of municipal authority are clearly defined, it is another case of the Musketeers of the King versus those of the Cardinals.

On Friday evening was held in *Rotiserie Sportsman*, a concert in aid of the Indian Fund. An attractive program was provided, which was successfully carried out. At its conclusion Mr. Lupton thanked those who had helped such a good cause. Mr. D. MacNicol, the indefatigable organiser, Professors Bastiani and Chiapparelli, D. Elvira Brau, Mrs. Walker, the Misses Krug, N. Gray, N. Tonkins, Messrs. Macedo de Oliveira, E. J. Macdonald, Greenland, and Vanorden, and thought that they had been most heroic in coming off so famously when uncommoded by the prevailing influenza. The amount collected at the door will be augmented by a collection in church for the convenience of those who were not present.

A correspondent writes a note to the editor courteously telling him that from time to time he finds opinions expressed in its columns with which he cannot agree. This is the case with the editor himself, and in fact it is true of every paper which he reads. We fear there is no help for this unless we quit reading. We never sat down at the table of a hotel that we did not find on the bill of fare, dishes we did not like, but in this case we tried to find out whether we could make out a dinner from what we did like, and let the other things alone. He is not a clever man, who cannot get out of almost any newspaper what it costs. Nothing we buy gives so much for so little. Meaningless papers, mankind and the world are full of things which do not please us.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

A German Couple without children, offer their services, the wife as first class cook and the man as waiter. Write to this office. (st.)

F. W. SPRENGER,
SCHNEIDER,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

In folge einer nothwendigen Reise nach Europa, beabsichtigt seiner ganzen Vorrath zu ganz besonders billigen Preisen aufzuräumen.

F. W. SPRENGER,
TAILOR,

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 40.

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and excellent service.**MODERATE PRICES**Herman Moronoff,
PROPRIETOR.**RESTAURANT "CAMPY"**

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7
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The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.
The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & CO.**Grande Hotel Metropole**

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Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolz,

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

JULY 10.—A Shanghai telegram says it is officially reported that the Empress reassumed power in China on June 30th, nominating Kung-Lin, prime minister. The Empress thanks her viceroys for their assistance in the conflict which has impelled foreigners, and asks that they should continue to protect them. Another telegram says that Prince Tuan, the chief of the Boxers, continues to act as president of the ministry. An American regiment has arrived at Taku. A *Daily Telegraph* dispatch says the French contingent in China will consist of 9,223 soldiers, comprising 4 regiments infantry and 8 batteries of artillery, and 1,000 sailors. Austria will send another warship and two battalions of infantry to China. In the house of commons Mr. Brodrick stated that Japan would intervene without imposing conditions. A Tien-Tsin telegram of the 4th says the artillery duel about the town continues. Mr. Brodrick says the government will not now express an opinion on the French occupation of Ighi in Africa. Lord Roberts telegraphs that Gen. Clements occupied Bethlehem, Free State, on the 7th inst. An epidemic of enteric fever has broken out among the British forces at Senekal.

JULY 11.—The Russians have invaded China from the Siberian frontier. Shanghai telegrams state nothing in regard to the foreign diplomats at Pekin. The *Daily Telegraph* says the European foreign office know exactly what happened, but are delaying publication in order not to embarrass the negotiations in progress (which is quite characteristic of European diplomacy). The *Daily Express* says 22,000 Japanese have landed at Taku. The *Daily Telegraph*, however, says 13,000 Japanese are expected at Tien-Tsin in 8 days. Via Shanghai the *Daily Mail* learns that the Emperor Kwang Hsu has issued a message dated and just, asking the foreign powers to assist him in suppressing the Boxers. The *Times* learns from Odessa that Turkey refuses to permit Russian transports with troops for China to pass through the Dardanelles. The Boxers renewed the bombardment of the foreign quarters at Tien-Tsin on the 4th, but were repelled, the allies suffering severe losses in the fight. In four days fighting at Tien-Tsin the Russians have had 200 killed. The Chinese bombardment of that city continued on the 8th inst. Telegrams from the Gold Coast report the arrival of Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson at Cape Coast Castle, having escaped from Coomassie where he had been besieged by the Ashantees. The Canadian Pacific company has advised the admiring that it can transport an unlimited number of troops from Quebec to Hong Kong.

JULY 12.—The Boxers are reported to have attacked the suburbs of Port Arthur, but were repulsed. Li Hung-Chang has again been called to Pekin. The Foreign Office has received telegrams from Shanghai confirming the massacre of foreigners in Pekin, including the foreign ministers. The Boxers have invaded Manchuria. At Tien-Tsin the allies are bombing a Chinese quarter. A German contingent has landed at Tsing-tau in order to surround the rebels. On July 10th, says the *Daily Telegraph*, the Germans had a sharp fight with the Boxers at Kiao-Tcheou. The *Times* dispatch says a Russian contingent has left to attack 40,000 rebels encamped 12 miles from New-Chiawng. It is reported that the latter place had been captured and burnt by the rebels. Admiral Seymour telegraphed on the 7th that the 10,000 allies in Tien-Tsin are insufficient to meet the Chinese attacking that city. The *Standard* says that up to 5th July two foreign legations in Pekin had not been destroyed. Lord Roberts telegraphs from Pretoria that the Boers had captured Colincross, 18 miles from that city, with a large number of prisoners and two batteries. He also states that the Boers had repelled the advanced posts at Dordrecht. A number of Boer prisoners are to be transported to Ceylon.

JULY 13.—Further confirmation has been received of the massacre of Europeans in Pekin, and also of the burning of the legations and churches. The victims while still alive were thrown into the flames, while others were dragged through the streets. The British legation was besieged 18 days. Those who had taken refuge there were all massacred. It is also reported that the Emperor and Dowager Empress had been assassinated. A *Daily Express* telegram from Shanghai says two large Chinese armies are marching from Pekin and Taotung-fou to the southern provinces where the Boxers and rebel troops are committing depredations. The *Daily Mail* is advised from Shanghai that the last two foreign legations in Pekin were destroyed on July 7th. All the foreign ministers were killed, except two, whose names are not given. The *Daily Telegraph* says that Li Hung-Chang has again decided not to go to Pekin. An Odessa telegram to the *Standard* says Russia will have about 200,000 men under arms in the Amoor region, ready for any emergency. A Taku dispatch says the Chinese government issued an edict June 17th calling upon the viceroys to send troops to Pekin to suppress the Boxers and rebellious troops under Prince Tuan. From South Africa Lord Roberts telegraphs that his rear-guard was attacked by the Boers on Monday. On the 11th at Niedsiek, 18 miles from Pretoria, the Boers attacked the British right flank. The battle lasted all day. Reinforce-

ments were sent but arrived too late, the Lincolnshire regiment losing heavily in killed and wounded, and losing about 100 prisoners and 2 guns. Lord Roberts also telegraphs that the Boers had attacked Krugersdorp, south of Pretoria, but the issue was not known. The British have occupied all the positions in the vicinity of Rietfontein. Gov. Sir F. M. Hodgson and family have arrived at Accra, on the Gold Coast.

JULY 14.—The European residents of Wenzhou have abandoned that city and their property has been destroyed by the Boxers. Tears are entertained that the Boxers will soon attack Canton. The fugitives from Wenzhou have arrived at Ningpo. The *Daily Express* says the Chinese are attempting to divert the Pei-ho river into a new channel away from Tien-Tsin. A London telegram says that no trustworthy information has been received from China, but dispatches received affirm that the foreign legations in Pekin were safe and sound up to the 7th inst. No telegram has been received from any European source in Pekin in regard to the alleged massacre of the foreign diplomats. The last authentic communication was from Sir Richard Hart, dated 24th June, who said a report was current that there had been a general massacre of all foreigners in Pekin on the 7th (June), but which report had not been confirmed. The allied powers continue to send reinforcements to China—the contingents aggregating 40,000 Russians, 37,000 Japanese, 15,000 Indians besides the British marines in the field, 15,000 Germans, 7,500 French, 5,000 Italians and 5,000 Americans—in all about 125,000 men. The declarations of the United States and Germany against the partition of China has created a good impression, and the *Times* says that Great Britain also wants only free commerce in China. In spite of this it is said the European powers are not harmonious on the subject. According to Mr. Brodrick Russia insists on being considered the predominating power in China, and even in England there is a feeling in favor of this because of perils from Japanese influence. (Bali! The old women who feel like that should be retired from public life!)

The Transvaal Boers are seeking to draw away the British troops sent to surround Gen. Dewet, by making audacious attacks on the British forces in southern Transvaal. During the past week they put *hors du combat* 600 men of the British forces. At Nitrasinsk they captured the greater part of a division (2) of cavalry and 90 men of the Lincolnshire regiment, besides taking two guns. The last quotation of the Brazilian 1889 loan to-day was 65 1/2. The fall in exchange is attributed to London, says a "special" to the *Journal*, to the manipulations of the English Bank (which bank!) in favor of the syndicate which guaranteed the issue of the last S. Paulo Railway debenture loan, which was not taken up by the public. The Bank of England Reserve is below 19 millions and consolidated are quoted at 95 1/2.

JULY 15.—The governor of Shantung has advised the British consul at Shanghai that the Boxers were to make a final assault on the foreign legations on July 7. The allies at Tien-Tsin are fortifying themselves. It is said they have defeated the Chinese in two important engagements. Admiral Seymour telegraphs that the Japanese have captured 4 guns and that the Europeans had burned the arsenal west of Tien-Tsin. He adds that 1,500 Americans have arrived there. The Chinese governors of Shansi and Honan have joined the Boxers. From Capetown it is telegraphed that 10,000 Boers under President Steyn occupy Ratteifick, 15 miles from Pretoria.

JULY 16.—The *Daily Mail* to-day gives particulars of the massacre of foreigners in Pekin on the 7th inst. Having exhausted their ammunition the foreigners were unable to repel the attacks on the British legation, and all perished. The allies sustained a defeat on the 13th at Tien-Tsin, being repulsed in an attack on the Chinese batteries. Their losses in killed were 150 Russians, 40 British, 30 Americans, 58 Japanese and 25 French. The wounded were killed by the Chinese. The governor of Kwang-tung has joined the Boxers. The *Times* says the Russians are marching on Pekin from the Amoor region.

United States.

JULY 11.—A New York dispatch announces the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley. The conspirators are Cubans and Spaniards and the reason, his failure to give independence to Cuba as promised. The disclosure is made by a conspirator who becomes repentant, and the information was given to the secretary of the committee of the republican party. (That settles it! It looks like campaign material.) Two of the conspirators have been arrested. A commercial reciprocity treaty between Germany and the United States has been signed.

JULY 12.—It has been ascertained that 168 lives were lost in the Hoboken disaster of June 30. The steamer "Sadie" which was sunk at the time, has been floated. Twenty-four bodies were found on board, which are included in the total given.

JULY 13.—Secretary Hay has telegraphed to Minister Conger at Pekin through the assistance of the Chinese minister at Washington. It is stated that the allied powers will lay a cable from the base of operations to Port Arthur or Yokohama. The American consul at Shanghai says the Boxers and rebels on the 7th inst.

JULY 14.—The American consuls at Shanghai and Hong Kong confirm the barbarous massacre of foreigners in Pekin. (How can they know?) They recount the tortures in-

flicted on the diplomats. They state that M. de Giers, Russian minister, and his wife were thrown into a cauldron of boiling water, and the Chinese danced about them during the torture. (We are inclined to believe the story.) President McKinley has put into execution the new commercial accord between the United States and Germany.

JULY 15.—In case it is proved that the American minister at Pekin has been assassinated, the Chinese minister at Washington will be given his passport. A telegram from New York says a third party is to be organized for the presidential election. (Of course, this dispatch ignores the crank parties.)

JULY 16.—In Chicago a mob attempted to assault the Chinese quarter, but were prevented by the police.

France.

JULY 10.—At Toulon 800 marines embarked for China to-day. The *Figaro* says the French forces in China will be commanded by Gen. Vionnois. A credit of fourteen millions francs was to-day voted by the deputies. The French climbers closed their sessions to-day. At the last minute the senate rejected the Brazilian accord. The Boer delegates were received in special audience by Minister Delcassé. They also visited the municipal council where they had an enthusiastic reception.

JULY 11.—After adjournment yesterday the senate resolved to reconsider its vote on the reduction in the duties on Brazilian coffee.

A Canton telegram says the rebels surrounding the foreign legations at Pekin are dispersing. Vice Admiral Pottier will command the French fleet in Chinese waters.

JULY 12.—Having nothing better to do, Deputies Gérault-Richard and Joseph Lasiés (anti-senile) fought a duel to-day, the latter being slightly wounded. The Paris police have captured six counterfeiters of Brazilian paper money.

JULY 13.—The holders of the Spanish foreign loans have agreed to a reduction of 50 centimes on each coupon, this reduction to be applied to the redemption of the debt.

JULY 14.—With the closing of congress comparative calm has resulted. (This is becoming the case everywhere. The average legislator is becoming an element of disorder rather than a maker of laws.) The Mediterranean French squadron has arrived at Cherbourg. It is said that Vicomte Léon de Saint-Fortunat will not return to the French legation at Rio de Janeiro. Telegrams from Shanghai state that telegraphic communication has been re-established between Tien-Tsin and Taku.

Italy.

JULY 11.—To-day the deputies approved the commercial treaty with the United States, the *modus vivendi* with Greece, and the Simon-Tunney convention with Switzerland.

JULY 14.—The embarkation of troops for China will occur at Naples next Wednesday. The *Daily News* says that after the departure of these two battalions, four more will be sent. Various Italian journals urge the government to send more troops. (Much better consider the taxpayer and keep them at home!)

Germany.

JULY 14.—The financial pressure continues in Berlin. The June balance of the Reichsbank shows a decrease of 66 millions of marks, and an increase in circulation of 236 millions.

JULY 15.—The Emperor William left to-day on a cruise up the coast of Norway.

JULY 16.—Dr. Minnich-Swarzenstein has been appointed as German minister at Pekin.

JULY 17.—Maj. Gen. von Lissel will command the German forces in China. German troops are to be sent to Tien-Tsin. The German government has freighted ten steamers to carry troops to China. Count de Bidow says the German brigade sailing for China will be composed of eight battalions infantry, three squadrons cavalry and four batteries artillery. He says Germany does not desire the partition of China. (This should be noted.)

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

RIO vs. NICHEROV.

The fixtures on the match cards read for the 13/15th July, Rio vs. River Plate, but owing to the so-called *epopee* our southern friends were deprived of their visit, and the above match was arranged to take its place on the 14th and 15th inst.

There was a good attendance of spectators, and the match resulted in a hard earned victory for Nicherov by one wicket. When the game had been about an hour in progress, E. Morrissey, in fielding a ball driven by Jackson, had the misfortune of splitting and putting his thumb out of joint, E. V. Morrissey being called upon to fill the vacancy, and in the second innings of Rio E. Morrissey was unfortunate in meeting with a similar accident.

Rio won the toss and decided to go first to the wicket. Jackson and Tatam faced the bowling of Stufield and Giuns, and the score had only reached 6 when the latter was caught and bowled by Stufield, his individual score being 5. Ch. Robinson filled the vacancy, and by steady cricket the total was raised to 36 before he was caught by Stufield on Conolly. Pierce soon got to work by lifting a ball from Conolly on to the boundary near the Pavilion, and on attempting a similar stroke was well caught by Tootal—3 for 40.

Slater joined Jackson and some lively cricket was then witnessed, as in a very short time he compiled 19, when lunch time was called, the score standing at 66, of which Jackson had 21 to his credit.

On resuming play at 1 p.m., Jackson made all the scoring, and on Mawson being put on to bowl he got Slater's wicket without any addition to his score. Wheatley followed in and quickly hit up 23, before losing Jackson's partnership, the latter being caught behind the wicket by Latham off Giuns for a well-played innings of 10. With the exception of C. Henderson, who made a useful 11, the remaining batsmen were quickly disposed of, the total standing at 142, of which 7 were extras.

After the usual interval Nicherov sent E. Morrissey and Conolly to face the bowling of Jackson and Slater. Runs came slowly but the score was carried to 30 before E. Morrissey was caught by Henderson off Mawson for a patient innings of 15. F. Morrissey made 8 before he was caught by Jackson off Slater, and R. Morrissey filled the vacancy and hit up 25, which included a 6, lifting a ball from Mawson right out of the ground. He was however finely caught by Jackson off his own bowling when the score stood at 79. Conolly meanwhile played a very steady game and had 19 to his credit when he was caught by Pierce behind the wicket off Slater. Mawson and Latham each made 9, Giuns and Tootal being the two not out when stumps were drawn for the day, the score standing at 93 for 6 wickets.

At 10 a.m. on the 15th Giuns and Tootal faced the deliveries of Slater and Jackson and runs were added at a very slow pace; the total was however taken to 120 before the 7th wicket was captured. E. V. Morrissey followed in and played a dashing game, and with the assistance of Stufield quickly raised the total to 161 before the latter was caught and bowled by Jackson for a useful 13. E. V. Morrissey's innings of 38 was a fine display of cricket.

In their second attempt, Rio fared badly, all the side being out for the small total of 79. Jackson, Tatam and Pierce reached double figures, and the result of the match appeared to be an easy walk over for Nicherov, who only required 58 runs to win. So well however did the Rio men play that less than eight of the Nicherov wickets fell before the necessary runs were obtained. Only Conolly succeeded in scoring double figures but it was a very useful innings and won Nicherov the match.

The scores were :

RIO.

First innings.

N. W. Jackson, c. Latham, b. Giuns.....	46
V. Tatam, c. and b. Stufield.....	5
C. L. Robinson, c. Stufield, b. Conolly.....	8
H. G. Pierce, c. Tootal, b. do.....	4
W. P. Slater, b. Mawson.....	19
H. L. Wheatley, b. Stufield.....	36
E. C. Mawson, c. E. Morrissey, b. Giuns.....	2
A. C. E. Skey, c. Latham, b. do.....	1
C. Henderson, b. Mawson.....	11
F. H. Robinson, c. and b. Stufield.....	5
C. H. Pullen, not out.....	4
Extras.....	7
Total.....	142

Second innings.

N. W. Jackson, c. Giuns, b. Conolly.....	12
V. Tatam, c. Sub, b. Stufield.....	25
C. L. Robinson, run not out.....	0
H. G. Pierce, c. E. Morrissey, b. R. Morrissey.....	22
W. P. Slater, st. Latham, b. Conolly.....	1
H. L. Wheatley, c. R. Morrissey, b. Stufield.....	4
E. C. Mawson, b. Mawson.....	8
A. C. E. Skey, c. Latham, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
C. Henderson, c. R. Morrissey, b. Mawson.....	1
F. H. Robinson, b. Stufield.....	2
C. H. Pullen, not out.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	142

NICHEROV.

E. Morrissey, c. Henderson, b. Mawson.....	15
C. A. Conolly, c. Pierce, b. Slater.....	19
F. Morrissey, c. Jackson, b. do.....	8
R. Morrissey, c. and b. Jackson.....	25
C. B. Mawson, b. Mawson.....	9
G. H. Lomas, b. Slater.....	9
W. T. Giuns, b. Jackson.....	18
E. A. Total, b. Slater.....	14
H. R. Latham, c. Pierce, b. Slater.....	3
E. V. Morrissey, not out.....	28
A. L. Stufield, c. and b. Jackson.....	13
Extras.....	3
Total.....	164

E. Morrissey, retired hurt.....	0
C. A. Conolly, not out.....	10
F. Morrissey, c. Pierce, b. Slater.....	8
R. Morrissey, c. Robinson, b. Jackson.....	9
C. B. Mawson, c. Robinson, b. do.....	9
G. H. Lomas, b. Slater.....	3
W. T. Giuns, b. Jackson.....	4
E. A. Total, b. Slater.....	14
H. R. Latham, c. Pierce, b. Slater.....	3
E. V. Morrissey, not out.....	28
A. L. Stufield, c. and b. Jackson.....	13
Extras.....	3
Total.....	164

It is said that President Campos Salles will be accompanied in his visit to Buenos Aires in September by his minister of foreign affairs, minister of marine and by General Canaria representing the minister of war.

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUEX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 17th, 1900.

IN ADDITION to what we have previously written in regard to the errors of the sanitary authorities of this city in their treatment of an alleged epidemic of bubonic pest, there is still another error which merits serious attention—that of quarantining restrictions. It has been clearly demonstrated that these expensive restrictions are comparatively worthless. They rarely prevent the spread of an epidemic disease unless all communication is rigidly closed, and even then running water will carry it, as has occurred with cholera. A sanitary cordon at Santos did not prevent the alleged pest from appearing in S. Paulo, nor rigorous non-intercourse in Argentina against Paraguay prevent outbreaks in Rosario and Buenos Aires. The same result has been noted with cholera, which breaks through sanitary cordons and quarantines with the greatest ease. That it is necessary to take precautions and to adopt measures for checking the progress of an epidemic disease, no one will dispute, but what are they to be? Shall they be limited to restrictions upon travel and commerce, or shall we take the broader view that the only true safeguard is that of rendering ourselves less subject to infection? Money enough is spent in quarantine stations, quarantines and sanitary organizations every year on this coast to cover a considerable part of the cost of cleaning up the cities and keeping them free from epidemic disease. Taking the present epidemic as an example, the money spent on purely restrictive measures would have gone far toward putting this city in a better sanitary condition. To spend a thousand contos on sanitary inspectors, sanitary guards, lazarettos, boats, disinfectants, bacteriological laboratories, etc., is practically a waste of the money as long as nothing is done to improve the sanitation of the city. To spend money on destroying vegetable gardens and in restricting commerce in certain articles of food, is simply to prepare the way for a more virulent form of the epidemic. What we want are clean streets, clean habitations, good drainage, good water, cheap and wholesome food and a better knowledge of the laws of health. Absolutely nothing is done to instruct the people, free public baths are unknown, and sanitary precautions are limited to the use of disinfectants which make a strong smell. Sprinkling carbolic acid about a house may give a sense of security, but it is of doubtful utility. Soap and water would really be far better. It should be remembered that for a debilitated, starving and dirty people there can be no sure protection against epidemic disease, and money expended on artificial restrictions will be thrown away.

A TELEGRAM from Paris on the 11th explains the conflicting telegrams of the preceding day in regard to the approval of the reciprocity agreement. The senate first approved the accord, and then in a subsequent session re-

considered the vote and rejected it. The reasons for this singular and contradictory action are not given, nor do we know whether the vote is final. If it is final, then the accord is at an end and Brazil must impose the maximum tariff on French imports, or confess that it was adopted *spara ingles ver.*

UNDER the orders of the director-general of public health, who should be termed the "pro-motor-general of public misery," the police and firemen have continued their shameful work of destroying the vegetable gardens in this city, thus prejudicing and impoverishing a deserving class of poor people without any corresponding benefit to the public. A greater injustice was never perpetrated, and it reflects uncredit on the Brazilian people that they are tamely submitting to it. Even were these gardens perilous to health, the municipality should indemnify their owners, for in that case the benefit would be general and the cost therefore should be common. Foreigners are not likely henceforth to settle in a country where such outrages are possible, for they know that there is not only no security for property but also that there is no sense of justice.

UNHAPPILY, there seems to be no further hope of the safety of the foreign legations in Pekin. On the contrary, from the fragmentary reports received it would seem that all the foreign residents there were massacred, and it is to be feared that they were tortured as well. It is a calamity which will profoundly impress the whole civilized world, and it is needless to add that exemplary punishment will be meted out to China for the outrage. Our personal interest here in Rio de Janeiro is largely centred in the fate of Mr. E. H. Conger, the American minister, and his estimable wife, who were well known here and in Petropolis. Mr. Conger was transferred from the United States legation here to that of Pekin. He was serving his second term here, and was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of high character and exceptional ability, and his terrible death at the hands of the Chinese will not only occasion widespread grief, but will demand a swift and exemplary punishment.

IN VIEW of the efforts making in favor of compulsory serum inoculation against bubonic pest, it is desirable to call attention to the fact that a recent measure of this character in San Francisco, California, imposed against the Chinese and Japanese, only failed because the courts refused to sustain a discriminating act, and because it was proved that the inoculation was frequently injurious if not dangerous. Cases were reported where perfectly healthy Chinese had been made seriously ill by the inoculation, and it became evident that medical science is still without exact and conclusive knowledge in regard to the effects and value of this method of treatment. In view of this, and also in view of the inability of medical men to give positive assurances of the value of serum inoculation against bubonic pest, the treatment must be considered as still experimental, and therefore unsuited to compulsory use. Add to this the further circumstance that inoculation against enteric fever, from which so much was expected in the British army in South Africa, has resulted in failure, and we have another reason why we should go slow in this method of treatment. It was considered certain that a preventive against enteric fever had been found, and so certain were the British military authorities of this that they made inoculation obligatory in the rank and file. The treatment caused some deaths and some physical breakdowns, and then it was discovered in camp that it neither protected the soldier against infection, nor modified the character of the disease. In fact, the treatment was absolutely valueless, and this has lately been admitted by the medical press. With these facts on record it would be decidedly criminal to enforce compulsory serum inoculation in this city, and particularly so when so little is known of its results.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 27.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Barbosa Lima introduced a bill exempting Brazilian commercial clerks from service in the national guard in time of peace, establishing fine chancery and imposing a tax of 50s per annum on foreign merchants, bookkeepers and commercial clerks.

JUNE 28.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Augusto Severo moved to place on the docket the bill for a statue of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

JUNE 30.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy José Boiteux asked for the report of the respective committee on the claim of officers of the municipal battalion to pay for their services in 1893. Deputy Sá Freire introduced a bill for organizing another police battalion. Deputy Heredia de Sá introduced a bill for applying to the Rio de Janeiro water works for five years the net product of the respective water rates.

JULY 2.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Floriano de Moraes introduced a bill on the maturity of obligations.

JULY 3.—*Senate.*—Senator Gonçalves Chaves introduced a bill on public lands. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Antônio de Abreu introduced a bill on civil and penal justice in the federal district. Deputy Floriano de Moraes moved to appoint a committee of three for revising the bankruptcy legislation of the country.

JULY 4.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Alves Barbosa introduced a bill on fisheries. The chair stated that for over a week there had not been a quorum in this chamber. He requested deputies who were out of town to hasten their return.

JULY 5.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—There was received a communication from Deputy Irineu Machado asking the chamber to grant permission for his trial. There was also received a petition from Gen. Artur Oscar asking congress to vote a medal for the officers and soldiers who had taken part in the war in Bahia in 1897. This petition, which had been forwarded by the war department, was accompanied by a communication from the minister of war deprecating the idea of celebrating military services rendered in intestine struggles. Deputy Esmeraldo Bandeira introduced a bill for altering art. 13 of law No. 221 of Nov. 20, 1894.

COFFEE NOTES

—The French senate adopted on the 10th inst. the resolution already passed by the chamber which approves the diminution in the import duty levied on Brazilian coffee agreed upon by the governments of the two countries. The *Journal*'s special telegram from Paris of the same date says that the senate rejected this resolution.

—The *Journal*'s Paris correspondent telegraphs that the opposition to the reduction of duties on Brazilian coffee was not only due to the fear that Brazil would increase her export duties, but also to the loss of 16 millions francs of revenue—5 millions from Brazilian coffee and 11 millions from others enjoying most favored nation treaties. It is believed in Paris, he says, that Brazil would have gained much with the new arrangement, because the new law would have reduced the import duty on French colonial coffee to 8s francs, instead of to 6s francs, which would have prevented an increased consumption of Brazilian coffee. This of course depends on the supply. If more colonial coffee is obtainable, then it would operate against Brazilian coffee, but if not then the reduced duty would help Brazil in so far as it served to increase consumption through a cheaper beverage.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The governor of Bahia, who has been ill, is now convalescent.

—The new governor of Amazonas has taken charge and is now receiving compliments and revenue.

—On the 14th the governor of São Paulo pardoned three convicts, and all the police soldiers guilty of first desertion.

—A telegram from the Brazilian consul at Genoa says that Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro is recovering from his attack of insanity, and is now convalescent.

—The *Journal Minas Gerais* says that the gold mines Morro Velho, Passagem, S. Bento, Jucá, Minas, Santa Quitéria, Cátano and Horácio Bicalho, situated within a radius of about 12 leagues, employ 5,000 men and turn out about 76,000,000 réis worth of gold per annum.

—The stock raisers at Mogi Mirim, São Paulo, have telegraphed to the President asking for the revision of the fresh-beef contract, and reclaiming liberty of commerce. Perhaps the contract might be rescinded, but "liberty of commerce" is quite out of the question. It would be fatal to the republic.

—The Amazonas state government has ordered the payment to Srs. Francisco Nicolau dos Santos & Co. of the first instalment of 1,800,000 réis for the construction of a new gubernatorial residence, in substitution of another new edifice partly finished and then ordered to be torn down. Means for spending money are becoming scarce in Manaus when costly edifices partly finished are torn down in order to make way for new contracts. But that is how the business is effected and how the enormous revenue of that state, derived from export duties on rubber, is expended. And the worst feature of it all is that there is no voice raised against it anywhere. What future can there be for a people who are not shocked by such wholesale robberies?

SANTOS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

We are indebted to the honorary secretary of the Santos Athletic Club, Mr. F. J. Colbourne, for the following list of events for the Annual Sports, which are to take place on the José Menino ground on August 15th:

Throwing the Cricket Ball, open; 100 Yards Flat Race, open; Long Jump, open;

Putting the Weight, open;

120 Yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup), open to members of Santos Athletic Club only;

High Jump, open;

Bicycle Race, 1 mile, members only;

220 Yards Flat Race, handicap, open;

120 Yards Hurdle Race, to flights, open;

1/2 mile Flat Race, handicap, open;

Married men's Race, 120 yards, handicap, members only;

Walking Race, one mile, handicap, open.

The entrance fee for members of the S. A. C. is 2s00, non-members 5s00, each event.

All entries for the above must be made to F. J. Colbourne, c/o Western Telegraph Co. Ltd., Caixa 50, on or before 28th July.

Besides the above, there will be a variety of other races, including a Boys' Race, Girls' Race, a Consolation Race, etc., entries for which will be received on the ground.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Central railway is about to issue excursion tickets for stations on the Minas and Rio, Sypnacá and Minasinho railways, good for 15 days, except for Cunhaúra, Agua Virtuosa and Caxambá, which will be valid for 40 days.

—The report of the União Valenciana railway for 1899 shows a large decrease in receipts, except from animals, wagons and telegraph. There was a reduction of 17,957,950 on coffee, 10,572,960 on merchandise, and the passenger receipts fell from 12,294,630 in 1898 to 15,310,600. The decay of the state of Rio de Janeiro seems to be general.

—On the 11th inst. the federal treasury received from the Central railway the sum of 599,342,520, comprising the receipts of that line for the preceding week. As this sum includes the amounts received for account of connecting lines, it may be assumed that the actual receipts of the Central railway for the week were not over 500,000, which represent about 26,000,000 a year.

—The April traffic receipts of the Central railway amounted to 98,335,550 in currency, against 106,447,310 in the same month of last year, showing a decrease of 8,112,762. Exchange being 8 3/16 d. this year, against 7 3/16 d. last, these currency receipts yielded in sterling £3,354 for last April against £3,187 for April 1899, a gain of £167. The total receipts since 1st January in sterling were £17,610, against £11,417 in the same period of 1899, showing an increase of £6,193.

—The electric trams in São Paulo are provided with passenger registers and the conductor is expected to pull a cord and register every fare received. The nervous passenger, however, is accustomed to jump up and pull a bell cord when he wants the tram to stop, and he is unconsciously playing the mischief with the conductors by registering a fare instead of ringing a bell. Of course the conductor has to account for all these registries, and bank rupture is staring him in the face.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending July 7th were 238,486 in currency, against 397,956 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a serious decrease of 159,470. The rate of exchange this year was 12 29/32 d., against 12 3/4 d. last, and the sterling equivalents of the above receipts were £12,825 for this year and £13,472 for last, showing a decrease of £647 for the week in question. The total receipts since January 1st have been £248,975, against £231,201 in the same period of last year, an increase of £17,772. From this it will be seen that the sterling surpluses is now steadily diminishing and unless the new coffee crop brings in a largely increased traffic the gain of the first months of the year will be counterbalanced long before the end of the year.

—Now that the minister of finance is having matters arranged to his liking, perhaps he will feel inclined to listen patiently to the directors of the foreign-owned railways in Brazil who have been losing not a little through the operations of the funding loan. This is what the chairman of the Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Co. had to say on that subject to the shareholders at the last general meeting in London: "But for that unfortunate funding scheme we should have been able to recommend a five per cent. dividend this year, instead of only two per cent. The loss to this company by the sale of the script is just about the equivalent of a three per cent. dividend, and, therefore, we are in this position, that through no fault of our own we are only able to recommend a two per cent. distribution. The operation of the funding scheme has only another year to run, and I trust and hope that after the breathing space which the Brazilians have had, we may expect to hear that, in exchange for the loss which their creditors have suffered, Brazil has put her shoulder to the wheel and will endeavor to resume the payment of its gold obligations. If that is so, and I think we may all hope that such will be the case, we may expect to get back to a five per cent. dividend. There is, of course, the temptation to Brazil to follow the unfortunate example of some people in parts of Argentina, and having once issued paper to continue to do so, but we hope such will not happen."

SHIPPING NOTES

—Argentina and Uruguay have suspended sanitary restrictions against all Brazilian ports except Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

—The Messageries Maritimes company having dropped on its knees, figuratively speaking, and assured the director-general of public health that the Bahia incident (where some Brazilian passengers were not allowed to go ashore from the str. *Chile* on account of Argentine prohibition), that functionary has graciously relented and has had his exasperating thunderbolts drawn. "But don't let it happen again!"

—A telegram some weeks ago stated that thirty days quarantine had been imposed at New Orleans on arrivals from Rio de Janeiro, but like most telegrams it deceived us. The Picayune says that vessels leaving a port where bubonic pest has existed thirty days after the last case may have immediate entry, subject only to disinfection. This leaves the admission of vessels from infected ports dependent on other resolutions.

LOCAL NOTES

On last Thursday a quorum was finally obtained in the chamber of deputies.

The minister of justice and his whole family have been inoculated against pest by Dr. Terri.

The police inquiry into the surgical operation of Dr. Chapot Prevost, by which the twin children Rosalina and Maria were cut apart, was begun on the 12th inst.

It is pleasing to note that the deputies' budget commission has accepted the Serzedello estimates of general receipts, and discussion will begin next Wednesday or Thursday.

On Wednesday last the *Jornal* pathetically announced that the extrammary employees of the general disinfecting service (*desinfectorio geral*) whose number does not exceed a hundred, have received no pay for May and June.

On Saturday last the sanitary authorities of the state of Rio de Janeiro carried their new measures into effect for the prevention of the transportation of bubonic infection across the bay to Niteroy. And then on Monday all restrictions were withdrawn!

The middle which Minister Eustacio Pessoa is making of the affairs of his department is leading to reports of his impending resignation. His administration has certainly not been very successful and he will quit office, we regret to say, with his reputation considerably impaired. In taking office he evidently made a mistake.

Have you noticed the stamps on the business announcements in the *Olidor* yet? If you have, just take a look at them. It affords a good lesson of the petty resources to which a petty government can resort in order to raise a petty sum of money. It is an arraignment of the present government, which no amount of eloquent argument can meet.

Some persons are angry because the congress is absent themselves from the sittings, and in fact a congress that costs 20,000 a day and won't work is certainly not cheap. But there are other persons who say that if the present congress did work, it would be still more costly. Undoubtedly the cheapest solution of the question is for congress to adjourn sine die.

The commission appointed to run the boundary line between Brazil and Argentina in the Misiones territory is composed of Gen. Dionysio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira, 1st commissioner; Major Gabriel Bolasfogo, 2nd commissioner; Capt. Benjamin Liberalo Barroso, 1st assistant; Capt. Alipio Guimaraes, 2nd assistant; and Capt. Jose Leandro Braga Calvacante, secretary.

The story is current that as an ambulance was on its way to the Coes DelVecchio with a suspected case, about a fortnight ago, the door became unfastened and the patient slipped out when a slight halt occurred and took to his heels. The ambulance proceeded until some one called the driver's attention to the open door, when it was discovered that the bird had flown. So far as we can learn he was not caught.

A friend of mine, remarked Smalwy the other day, has resolved to put up only one sign in his shop window. You see, he has been threatened with dire penalties for not stamping an announcement of 'Great Reduction,' or something of that sort. He says he intends to announce: 'If you don't see what you want, ask for it! There's no stamp tax on inquiries—at least, not yet!' He thinks he can afford to pay 30 reis stamp tax on that.

Councillor Andrade Figueira has not applied for the quashing of his indictment. He thinks that under the present circumstances the greatest service that he can render to his country is to avail himself of the opportunity which his trial will offer for a solemn and impressive arraignment of those who have brought so many calamities on Brazil. In addition to his speech, there will be speeches of other eminent constitutional lawyers and the trial will assuredly be an event of the greatest importance.

Yesterday only one suspected case of bubonic pest was removed to the Paula Candido hospital. According to an official report published yesterday, 252 suspected cases were received at that hospital from 11th January to 14th June, inclusive, of which 8 died on the voyage across the bay, 38 died within 48 hours after admission, 36 died with more than 48 hours residence, 72 were discharged cured, 50 continued under treatment and 48 were convalescent. Excluding the 8 deaths on the voyage, the mortality was a little over 30 per cent.

The *Jornal* of the 11th expresses disbelief in the report that the two deputies who have been abroad exercising diplomatic functions, are now seeking to draw pay as deputies, because such accumulations are forbidden by law. We can sympathize with the *Jornal's* hesitation to believe the report, for one doesn't like to believe that public men are altogether mercenary. But, unluckily, what can we do? Is it any worse for a man to draw two salaries, than a man to draw a salary he has not earned? A deputy comes to Rio and takes his seat, and then off he goes to Pard or Parana and is seen no more for two or three months. But he draws full pay all the time! Is this any better?

We are requested to state that there will be an English service at the Petropolis Methodist Episcopal Church (Avenida Marechal Deodoro No. 9) next Sunday at 4 p.m., to which the English-speaking public is cordially invited. It will be the last sermon of Rev. E. A. Tilly, the pastor in charge, previous to his departure for the United States on a much-needed vacation. His many friends will be glad of this opportunity to take leave of him and his family, and to wish them a pleasant vacation in the old country.

YELLOW FEVER.

On the 11th inst. the director of the S. Sebastiao yellow fever hospital, Dr. Carlos Seidl, published an interesting article in the *Jornal do Commercio* on yellow fever in that hospital during the nine years it has been under his charge. During this period 19,999 cases of yellow fever were received there of which 11,248 were discharged cured and 9,742 (43.7 cent) died. The statistical return for years were as follows:

	enred	died	total
1890...	595	455	1,050
1891...	1,859	1,614	3,473
1892...	2,097	1,546	3,643
1893...	443	339	782
1894...	2,374	1,747	4,121
1895...	636	513	1,149
1896...	1,909	1,510	3,419
1897...	356	109	465
1898...	527	558	1,085
1899...	452	351	803
Totals...	11,248	8,742	19,999

Taking the eight years from 1892 to 1899 and eliminating cases subsequently found to be suffering from other diseases (he says that the errors in diagnosis are on an average 6 per cent), out of a total of 14,516 cases treated, 14,509 were of whites, 123 blacks, 107 mixed color and 4 yellow; 13,012 were males and 1,504 females, 13,845 foreigners and 701 Brazilians, 38 under 5 years, 185 from 6 to 10 years, 3,528 from 11 to 20 years, 6,125 from 21 to 30 years, 2,658 from 31 to 40 years, 1,108 from 41 to 50 years, 273 from 51 to 60 years, 61 from 61 to 70 years, 5 over 70, and 165 unknown. This shows that the disease attacks by preference the whites, the males, the foreigners and the strong.

The percentages of mortality according to nationality are as follows: Swedes and Norwegians 25.78 per cent., Brazilians 30, English 41.30, Poles 37.50, Americans 38.33, Germans 41.76, Danish 42.33, Spanish 43.22, Portuguese 41.12, French 48.89, Russian 50, Swiss 53.84, Italiots 54.53, Austrians 55, Turks and Arabs 60. Ten per cent. of the entries are said to have been moribund.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association will be held on the *Tribury* grounds, which are now in splendid condition, on August 15th next. The following are the list of events:

100 Yards flat race;
Long jump;

Bicycle race, 2 miles, handicap (open);

220 Yards, handicap, (open);

High jump;

Putting the Weight;

1/2 mile Flat race;

Boys' race, handicap, (under 15);

Girls' race, handicap, (under 15);

Bicycle race (comic);

Throwing the cricket ball;

Animal race;

Married Men's handicap, 200 yards;

1/2 mile Flat race (open);

Sack race;

Steeplechase, (open);

Tug of War (Rio vs Niteroy);

Names should be handed in to the secretary, Mr. A. J. Stifford, London and Brazilian Bank, as early as possible.

Subscription: 3000 each event or 20000 for all.

The subscription to the 2 miles Bicycle race is 50 to non-members and 3000 to members.

PAYSAUNDU CRICKET.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD. 25.

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

An interesting day's play at Paysandu Cricket Ground on the 8th inst., saw the Club again victorious by 81 runs.

The weather was all that could be desired, but there were few spectators at the commencement of the game. During the afternoon, however, quite a number of ladies favored the Club with their presence and thanks are due to Mrs. Cazaly for so kindly providing tea, which was highly appreciated not only by the fair sex but also by the players.

At 10.30 a.m. Conolly was accompanied by Allen to the wickets, the bowling being entrusted to N. Jackson and R. H. Robinson; with only 9 runs on the board, Allen was bowled by Robinson for 1. Tootal filled the vacancy, but at 20 was also bowled by the same bowler for 7 runs. So well in fact did R. H. Robinson bowl that only Conolly succeeded in obtaining double figures; he compiled 31 in his usual attractive style.

Robinson's analysis of 7 wickets for a cost of 35 runs cannot be too highly praised, and Jackson secured the remaining 3 wickets for 35 runs.

After the luncheon interval, the Club sent to the wickets N. W. Jackson and V. Tatam to face the bowling of Conolly and Ridgway, but so disastrously did the Club start that three good wickets went down for the small total of 6 runs. Tatam, Stacey and King to me the procession, but thanks are due to

C. Henderson who stopped the rot which appeared to have set in, and by steady play he and Jackson raised the total to 51 before the former was beaten from what appeared to be an easy ball, bowled by C. Hargreaves.

R. H. Robinson quickly ran up a total of 15 before he was cleverly caught by H. Hargreaves and on his brother Frank joining Jackson another good stand was made for the 6th wicket, the total being carried from 83 to 125, when Jackson was bowled by Allen for a useful 7! He should, however, have been caught when his score stood at 52, notwithstanding the chance he gave, his tunings was a fine dis play of cricket.

Allen's bowling was too good for those who followed and the innings terminated with a useful lead for the home club of 81 runs, F. Robinson being responsible for 44. Allen secured 5 wickets at the small cost of 19 runs.

On their second attempt the Bank scored 88 for the cost of 7 wickets. Conolly, Ridgway, C. and H. Hargreaves reached double figures. Annexed is the full score and bowling analysis.

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD.

First Innings.

C. F. T. Allen, b. R. H. Robinson.....	1
C. A. Conolly, b. R. H. Robinson.....	31
E. A. Tootal, b. R. H. Robinson.....	7
H. G. Ridgway, b. R. H. Robinson.....	2
H. J. Lomas, b. R. H. Robinson.....	6
S. Francis, b. N. W. Jackson.....	0
H. Hargreaves, b. R. H. Robinson.....	4
C. H. Lloyd, b. R. H. Robinson.....	0
N. B. Weigall, not out.....	6
N. B. Shaw, et. King, b. N. W. Jackson	3
Byes.....	4
Leg byes.....	1
Total.....	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Total	Total	M.	Wkts	Wide
Balls	Runs	Overs		
R. H. Robinson...	60	35	2	7
N. W. Jackson...	62	35	3	3

Second Innings.

H. A. Tootal, b. W. b. R. H. Robinson.....	9
C. A. Conolly, b. King.....	11
A. G. Ridgway, b. Stacey, b. R. H. Robinson.....	7
S. Francis, b. Tatam.....	20
C. H. Hargreaves, b. R. H. Robinson.....	10
C. H. Lloyd, not out.....	12
N. B. Shaw, not out.....	4
G. H. Lomas, not out.....	2
Byes.....	1
Leg byes.....	1
Wide balls.....	1
Total.....	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Total	Total	M.	Wkts	Runs
Balls	Runs	Overs		
R. H. Robinson...	55	37	1	4
B. J. King.....	30	9	2	2
N. W. Jackson...	25	19	—	—
V. Tatam...	24	15	—	1

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

N. W. Jackson, b. Allen.....	71
V. Tatam, b. Ridgway.....	1
H. W. Stacey, et. C. Hargreaves, b. Ridgway.....	1
C. J. King, b. Conolly.....	0
C. Henderson, b. Hargreaves.....	15
R. H. Robinson, et. C. Hargreaves, b. C. Hargreaves.....	44
P. H. Robinson, et. Conolly, b. Allen.....	44
E. Smart, b. Allen.....	0
J. Wilson, b. do.....	0
J. O. Hargreaves, not out.....	6
Byes.....	158
Total.....	158

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

C. A. Conolly...	62	42	1	1	—
A. G. Ridgway...	84	56	1	2	—
S. Francis.....	18	15	—	—	—
C. H. Hargreaves...	30	15	—	2	—
C. H. Allen...	40	19	1	5	—
E. A. Tootal...	6	5	—	—	—

NIGGERS vs. WHITES.

This match is to be played on the Paysandu Cricket Ground on Sunday, the 22nd inst. The eleven will be selected from the following list.

NIGGERS: H. R. Latham, C. B. Mawson, C. A. Conolly, E. A. Tootal, F. Morrissey, R. Morrissey, E. V. Morrissey, V. Tatam, R. H. Robinson, J. Moraes, F. H. Robinson, J. A. Robinson.

WHITES: N. W. Jackson, W. P. Slater, H. G. Pierce, C. L. Robinson, R. Stinfield, W. T. Ghins, E. C. Mauners, E. A. H. Roberts, G. H. Lomas, C. Henderson, H. L. Wheatley, H. C. Boequet and H. W. Stacey.

BUSINESS NOTES

The *Jornal* of the 12th publishes a list of 26 fines imposed for failure to pay receipt stamps. The shameful speculation seems to be increasing.

On the 11th inst. the tribunal of accounts ordered the registry of the account of the Brazilian Coal Co. for 163,441 \$937 gold for coal supplied to the Central railway in the month of May.

We are in receipt of a quantity of circulars from a private business located in New York enclosed in the envelope containing a counter report. It would be interesting to know if the United States department of state has undertaken to distribute advertising matter for private individuals.

On the 13th the *Jornal* published a list of 29 fines (600\$ each) imposed by the *recebedoria* for not affixing stamps to receipts. Of these ten were against Silgado, Cardoso, Lemos & Co., the fresh beef contractors. The minister evidently has hopes of raking up all debts from fines.

Yesterday a friend of ours, who is leaving for Europe to-morrow, wished to buy a thousand and marks, but the banks would not accommodate him, and it was only through much difficulty that he succeeded in getting it from the French Bank. This shows how the banks are assisting business men. They are more interested in exchange speculations than in business.

The proprietors of the well known Sanderson's whiskies are distributing a pretty little folding map of the Transvaal, which, on opening shows portraits of Roberts, Kitchener, Macdonald and Powell, and a picture of soldiers drinking Sanderson's Scotch, as supplied to the troops fighting the Transvaal. Mr. Richardson will accept thanks for the specimen left with us.

It is stated that in S. Paulo unstamped matches have appeared in the market. Minister Martinho has instructed the treasury agent to stamp them—out of existence—and punish the manufacturers. But as no one knows the manufacturers or anything about the matches except that they are cheaper than the stamped article, the treasury agent will probably have a happy time of it. Martinho has evidently met his match.

For selling 15 kilos of tobacco without paying consumption taxes a fine of 2,000\$ has been imposed on Wolf Koschecowich, who moreover, has to pay a fine of 500\$ for not having a certain book required by the consumption tax regulations. Such fines are simply ruinous. On account of burdens that were infinitely lighter and less injurious the North American colonies renounced their allegiance to Great Britain.

The national printing office seems to be following up. In the first half of 1899 the receipts of the same, together with those of the *Piario Official*, as turned over to the *recebedoria* were 102,000, while in the same period of this year they were 133,500—an increase of over 30 per cent. This is one of the most hopeful signs that we have seen, and we hasten not only to give it full recognition, but to record our opinion that it is practically due to the salutary influence exercised in that establishment by our illustrious contemporary. If all other public departments could show so flattering an increase in revenue, prosperity would now be knocking at our doors.

The latest exploit of the minister of finance in homoeopathic taxation is that of ordering the use of consumption stamps on all posters (*cartazes*) and announcements. Every poster on a bulletin board, or wall, or even put up in a window, must have a 30 reis stamp attached. It is said that even the announcements put up in shops in regard to liquidations, reductions, and description of goods will be subjected to the tax. A piece of paper at the door announcing a room to rent, and perhaps even the piece of white paper in a window, must bear a stamp. The minuteness of the infliction is simply paralyzing; it constitutes a pest infinitely worse than bubonic. We offer no further comment, for language fails us.

The violent fluctuations that have followed the recent rise in exchange, seem to have caused much harm to business interests throughout the whole country. Complaints have been received, to our knowledge, from Pernambuco, S. Paulo and Pelotas. At Pernambuco says a telegram, these fluctuations caused a panic on the 10th inst. At Pelotas the banks for several days refrained from posting rates and no business was done in exchange. On the 10th inst. at S. Paulo there was a similar state of affairs, which, says the *Commercio* of that city, is unprecedented. Jahu, a little town in the interior of S. Paulo, is however, apparently an exception to the general rule, for the aldermen of that town have been raised to such a pitch of enthusiasm by the transaction in the exchange market (we don't know that there is one in Jahu) that they have addressed cordial congratulations to Gov. Rodrigues Alves, President Campos Sales and Minister Martinho. We suspect, nevertheless, that the Jahu aldermen have been injured by fluctuations in exchange as M. Jourdan wrote prose, without knowing it. "When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Imports.

Flour.—Only 100 barrels arrived last week by the *Nagy Lajos* from Trieste. The market is quiet. Our quotations were as follows:

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 1st	do
do 2nd	24,000
Baltimore 1st	23,000
do 2nd	22,000
Western and Interior	22,000
River Plate	20,000-22,000
Local Mills	20,000-25,000

Codfish.—The *Caronia* brought 2,740 tubs and 250 cases from New York. Last week we quote from 40,000 to 42,000 per case, 6500 for C. R. C., and 4500 for other qualities.

Lard.—The receipts were 1,500 kegs from New York by the *Catania*. The prices improved 20 reis in pound last week, and now we quote from 60 to 620 reis per pound.

Pork.—No receipts. Market unchanged.

Beef.—The arrivals during the week were 500 bags by the *Heidelberg* from Bremen. Brokers quote from 1500 to 1600 per bag wholesale.

White Pine.—**Pitch Pine.**—**Spruce Pine.**—**Swedish Pine.**—No arrivals. Prices unchanged.

Kerosene.—The receipts were 16,000 cases ex *Catania* from New York. Quotations unchanged.

Rosin.—Arrivals nil. The prices are nominal.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.

Cement.—The *Heidelberg* brought 3,589 barrels from Bremen. There were no sales reported during the week.

Indian Corn.—No entries. We quote from \$800 to 1050 per bag of native.

Bran.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged.

Hay.—There were no receipts. Brokers quote at 100 reis per kilo wholesale.

Coal.—No arrivals.

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. Quotations are unchanged as shown in the following table:

Peruambuco and Maceio	175,000-180,000
Bahia and Aracaju	165,000-170,000
Campinas	180,000-185,000
Angra and Paraty	160,000-165,000
Parahyba	170,000-175,000
Alcohol of 45 to 48 deg.	260,000-290,000
ditto 40 deg.	300,000-310,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 9.
BUENOS AIRES.—Br. sc. *Preference*; 213 tons; Tretry; 17 ds; jerked beef to G. Gudgeon & Co.

JULY 11.
OPORTO.—Port. bk. *Triunfo*; 497 tons; Reis; 52 ds; sundries to Maceio Jr. & Co.

JULY 12.
OPORTO.—Port. bk. *Maria Enfia*; 353 tons; Rubin; 54 ds; sundries to J. A. Gonçalves Sants.

JULY 14.
PORTLAND.—Br. bk. *Gazelle*; 996 tons; Green; 63 ds; lumber to order.

CARDIFF.—Br. sc. *W. Kyrie*; 2,172 tons; Jones; 48 ds; coal to Brazil. Coal Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 9.
TALBOT.—Br. sc. *Scottish Locks*; 2,466 tons; Parkhill; ballast.

JULY 10.
TALBOT.—Br. bk. *Cambrian Chieftain*; 1,361 tons; Williams; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5% prime per bag
NEW ORLEANS.—of coffee.

ANTWERP,
BREMEN,
ROTTERDAM,
HAMBURG,
LIVERPOOL,
COPENHAGEN.—3 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA,
MARSEILLE.—4 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—4 francs and 10% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE.—33 francs and 10% prime per ton of 500 kilos.

TRIESTE,
FIRENZE.—45 shillings and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON,
SOUTHAMPTON.—1 shilling and 5% prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAFE-TOWN,
P. ELIZABETH.—5 shillings and 2 1/2% prime per ton.

PORT NATAL,
EAST LONDON.—5 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% prime per ton.

DELAGOA BAY,
MOSEL BAY.

MONTEVIDEO.—1000 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6000 per barrel of 75 kilos.

B. AIRES.—per bag of 60 kilos, and 6000 per barrel of 75 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

R. PLATE.—Span. sc. <i>San Ignacio</i>	527 barrels of coffee
BORDEAUX.—Fr. sc. <i>Chili</i>	325 bags do
CAPE OF G. HOPE.—Br. sc. <i>Ebbe</i>	2,000 do do
do do do	Br. sc. <i>Ma-</i>
gdalena	400 do do
CONSTANTINOPLE.—IL. sc. <i>Was-</i>	75 do
hington	250 do do
DEDEGATCH.—do	500 do do
GENOA.—do	125 do do
HAMBURG.—Geru. sc. <i>Santos</i>	5,000 do do
MARSEILLE.—Fr. sc. <i>Les Alpes</i>	200 do do
NEW YORK.—Br. sc. <i>Olivier</i>	18,000 do do
ODORSA.—IL sc. <i>Washington</i>	1,200 do do
PARIS.—do	375 do do
TRISTE.—Aust. sc. <i>Nagy Lajos</i>	7,100 do do

Vessels Arrived & Chartered for Rio

Adams W. Spies	New York
Albatros	Setubal 14 June
Caravon Bay	Cardiff 12 June
Dorade	Sunderland 12 June
Dow Pedro II	Baltimore 3 June
Grove Dredging	Portland —
Hanua Heye	Rangoon 11 Apr
Havred Queen	Philadelphia —
Lavavive	Rangoon 25 Apr
Laytmore	Cardiff —
Lutinier	Cardiff —
Metropolis	Bristol 11 May
Madouva dell' Ova	Marseilles —
Principality	Cardiff —
Scottish Hills	Leith 14 June
Scottish Minstrel	Leith —
Vergine d'la Guadalu	Marseilles —
Vaso de Gama	Antwerp 16 June
White Hungs	Baltimore 10 June

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
July			
16	Magdalena Southampton	17 ds C. J. Cazaly	
16	Heidelberg Bremen	12 ds. H. Stoltz & Co.	
16	C. Genoa	Genoa 28 ds. H. Campos	
16	Orpeesa Valparaíso	14 ds. Wilson & Co.	
11	Catania New York	23 ds. E. Johnson & Co.	
12	Litos	Hamburg 55 ds. Rommelsperger & Co.	
13	Cordoba	Havre 55 ds. J. Lepert	
13	Ebbe	River Plate 5 ds. C. J. Cazaly	
14	Santos	River Plate 23 ds. E. Johnson & Co.	
14	Mani	River Plate 23 ds. E. Johnson & Co.	
15	North	Newport 24 ds. M. Martilines	

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	PORT	CARGO
July 9	July 9 Minas	Genoa*	Sundries
9	Valentia	New Orleans	Ballast
10	Orpeesa	Liverpool*	Sundries
10	Cittadella	Genoa	do
11	Magdalena	River Plate	do
12	Tsque	Buenos Aires	Ballast
12	Patagonia	Santos	In transit
12	Holbein	do	
14	Pibe	Southampton*	Sundries
14	Llansamour	Galveston	Ballast
14	Heidelberg	Santos	In transit

*Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 15th, 1900.

NAME	PORT	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
bk. Josephine	July 7	Baltimore	J. L. Bisset, New York	W. Guim. Co.
sc. Nantasket	30	July 1	do	
do dist				
bk. Karoo	103	June 8	Cardiff	W. Sons Co.
bk. Miefeld	125	21	do	Braz. Coal Co.
sp. C. Cardigan	126	July 3	Liverpool	Gaz Co.
bk. Annasona	137	10	do	M. Moore & Co.
bk. Prentissence	92	11	Portland	G. Cudie Co.
bk. Gazelle	137	14	Cardiff	To order
sp. Valkyrie	137	14	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
French				
bk. Pres. B. Faure	126	June 16	N. Caled.	To order
bk. D. Anne	114	July 8	Rangoon	H. Stoltz Co.
Norwegian				
bk. Bayard	127	May 16	Mobile	To order
bk. Imperator	593	July 9	B. Aires	To order
Portuguese				
bk. Triunho	491	July 12	Oporto	Macedo J.
bk. Maria Emilia	353	27	do	J. A. G. Stos.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.			
JULY 9.			
68	Apolices, \$8	825,000	
113	do	830	
10	do	835	
10	do	850	
56	Emprestimo Municipal	153	
100	do	152	
15	do	151	
15	deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	45	
	Banks		
20	República	185,000	
	Cotton mills		
200	Allianca	100,000	
100	Progresso Industrial	200	
	Railways		
40	Comercial	200,000	
200	Lavoura e Comercio	111,500	
1	República	185	
200	União Sorocabana-Ituana (20%)	25,000	
50	V. F. Sapucay	18,500	
97	do	18	
	Railways		
3	Aplices, \$8	860,000	
5	V. F. Sapucay	865	
44	do	867	
100	do	870	
4	Apolices, \$8	870,000	
15	do	875	
52	do	880	
29	do	885	
174	do	890	
1	do	895	
9	do	900	
2	do	905	
17	do	910	
33	do	915	
6	do	920	
51	do	925	
1	do	930	
52	do	935	
4	do	940	
20	do	945	
33	do	950	
3	do	955	
51	do	960	
1	do	965	
70	do	970	
40	do	975	
12	do	980	
100	deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R.	48	
	Empresa Viagens	17	
	Rails		
50	Lavoura e Comercio	112,000	
100	República	100	
100	do	105,000	
100	Industrial Mita	190,000	
65	V. F. Sapucay	185,000	
100	Sal e Navegação	49,000	
50	JULY 12.		
20	Aplices, \$8	825,000	
4	do	830	
54	do	835	
7	do	840	
15	do	845	
45	do	850	
27	do	855	
2	do	860	
60	do	865	
32	do	870	
14	do	875	
15	do	880	
35	do	885	
1	do	890	
5	do	895	
150	do	900	
50	Aplices, \$8	825,000	
100	do	830	
54	do	835	
7	do	840	
15	do	845	
45	do	850	
27	do	855	
2	do	860	
60	do	865	
32	do	870	
14	do	875	
15	do	880	
35	do	885	
1	do	890	
5	do	895	
150	do	900	
50	Lavoura e Comercio	112,000	
100	República	100	
100	do	105,000	
100	Industrial Mita	190,000	
65	V. F. Sapucay	185,000	
100	Sal e Navegação	49,000	
50	JULY 13.		
20	Aplices, \$8	860,000	
5	do	865	
44	do	870	
100	do	875	
50	do	880	
54	do	885	
7	do	890	
15	do	895	
45	do	900	
20	do	905	
100	do	910	
50	do	915	
54	do	920	

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... July 16th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds			Paid	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Bank	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
506,595,300\$	483,647,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices)			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	565,000\$ 568,000\$		
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1855			1,000\$ 1,000\$	835,000\$ 920,000\$		
119,600	119,600	do 1857, 6%			1,000\$ 1,000\$	920,000\$ 970,000		
30,000,000	11,154,500	Bonds 4% do			1,000\$ 1,000\$	— 9,300,000		
51,885,000	22,035,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%			1,000\$ 1,000\$	— 11,800,000		
Res. 17,500,000	Fct. 17,500,000	do 1879, 4 1/2%			1,000\$ 1,000\$	— 11,835,000		
		do 1884, 5%			Fct. 500	— 350,000		
		State of Espírito Santo			1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	— 660,000		
		idem 6%			1,000\$ 200\$	860,000		
13,103,000	13,103,000	do Minas Geraes, 5%			Fct. 500	—		
5,000,000	4,533,000	idem 6%			500	410,000		
Fct. 65,000,000	Fct. 42,022,000	do 5%			500	920,000		
5,000,000	4,000,000	do Rio Janeiro, 6 1/2%			1,000\$ 1,000\$	—		
600,000	600,000	do do do 6 1/2% (1859)			200	150,000— 151,000		
10,000,000	—	do Parahyba, 6			200	100		
25,000,000	22,359,600	do do do Petrópolis, 6 1/2%			200	200		
3,500,000	—	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 5%			200	170,000		
500,000	514,800	do do do São Paulo, 7%			200	200		
400,000	400,000	do do do Alegre Parahyba, 7%			200	200		
1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro			800	800	196,000—	
50,000	50,000	Comercio			200	3,120,000	150,000— 195,000	
24,000,000	12,000,000	Conselho de 2nd series			80	—	79,000	
10,000,000	5,000,000	Correio Mecânico			200	4,000,000	10,000— 11,000	
8,000,000	40,000	Credito Real do Brasil			200	1,000,000	3,000	
5,000,000	25,000	Depósitos e Descontos			200	50,079	1,000	
750,000	15,000	Funcionários Públicos			50	61,928	Jan. 1900	
4,000,000	30,000	Hipotecário do Brasil			200	280,317	60,000	
91,110,000	45,310	Indústria e Comércio			200	1,000,000	45,000	
5,000,000	20,000	Nacional Brasileiro			200	56,000	110,000— 113,000	
101,245,800	506,234	República do Brasil			200	17,430,079	171,000— 173,000	
20,000	100,000	Rio Matto Grosso			200	391,700	120,000	
20,000,000	100,000	Rio de Janeiro, 2nd series			40	7,571,450	240,000— 245,000	
20,000,000	100,000	Rio e Hypothecário			200	65,000	120,000	
20,000,000	100,000	do 2nd series			200	48,500	—	
20,000,000	100,000	Commercial da Bahia			100	2,185,336	11,000— 118,000	
10,000,000	50,000	Com. e Indústria de S. Paulo			100	6,000,000	12,000	
7,000,000	35,000	Credito Real de Minas Geraes			200	305,050	10,000	
10,000,000	50,000	and others			200	65,000	190,000	
10,000,000	50,000	Credito Real de S. Paulo			200	1,141,521	100,000— 130,000	
45,000,000	125,000	Lavradores S. Paulo			80	400,000	12,000	
5,000,000	25,000	Mercautil de Santos			200	600,000	8,000	
10,000,000	50,000	S. Paulo			200	695,000	7,500	
10,584,610	—	União de S. Paulo			200	400,000	6,000	
1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	Railways			10	51,951\$	2,000	112,000—
5,500,000	550,000	Leopoldina			100\$	2,000	24,000— 25,000	
5,000,000\$	500,000	Minas de S. Jerônimo			100\$	—	—	
12,000,000	60,000	Macau e Campos			100	65,000	—	
20,000,000	100,000	Mizanuam			100	—	—	
62,000,000	310,000	Oeste de Minas			2,000	2,001,489	int. Sept. 93	3,000
—	—	do do			75	—	—	
10,000,000	100,000	Quilombo			100	—	int. Jan. 92	—
70,000,000	350,000	União S. Rococaba-Itauna			200	1,063,242	6 1/2% June, 92	9,000— 2,000
1,600,000	8,000	União Valenciana			40	2,000	6,000	— 10,000
20,000,000	100,000	S. Matucu			200	45,710	6,000	— 4,000
12,500,000	62,500	Tocantins e Araguaia			55	—	—	4,250
1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	Tramways			100\$	—	—	
2,500,000\$	25,000	Carioca			200	168,732	—	— 80,000
6,000,000	30,000	Carris Urbanos			200	6,971	—	— 193,000
700,000	7,000	Corcovado (and Hotel)			200	642,445	3,000	— 143,000
14,000,000	70,000	do			200	—	—	— 143,000
12,000,000	60,000	do			200	105,895	5 1/2% June, 93	—
3,000,000	15,000	Pérola Isabel			200	121,633	5 1/2% June, 93	—
800,000	8,000	Pernambuco			200	67,683	12,000	—
1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	Steamships			200	32,049	July 98	180,000—
1,000,000	5,000	Esperança Marítima			200	275,973	12,000	— 200,000
28,000,000	140,000	Lloyd Brasileiro			100	6,971	do	— 193,000
5,000,000	25,000	Navegação Costeira			200	1,000	do	— 143,000
67,440	3,397	S. Christovão			200	28,277	10,000	— 105,000
1,000,000	5,000	S. Pedro da Barra e Campos			200	144,273	10,000	— 105,000
2,000,000	2,000	Progresso Industrial			200	121,633	5 1/2% June, 93	— 105,000
1,200,000	6,000	Rink (Woolens)			200	305,089	12,000	— 150,000
450,000	4,500	S. Félix			200	37,345	4,000	— 102,000
2,400,000	12,000	Santa Luzia			200	35,394	— ditto 1900	—
3,400,000	13,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara			200	71,567	— ditto 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	União Fabril			200	1,314,493	17 1/2% Aug. 93	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200		20	—	—	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	1,122,050\$	10,000— Jan. 1900	150,000— 210,000
2,000,000	2,500	all	200	America Fábril	200	275,973	4 000— Feb. 1900	115,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Botafogo (anisagem)	200	45,373	— ditto 1900	— 250,000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	121,633	— ditto 1900	— 230,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	284,002	10,000— Feb. 1900	100,000—
4,000,000	22,000	all	200	Corcovado	200	32,038	10,000— Feb. 1900	100,000—
2,000,000	2,500	all	200	do	200	200,000	12,000	— July 98
1,200,000	10,000	all	200	Fábril Paulista	200	92,811	12,000	— Feb. 1900
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	28,277	10,000	— 150,000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magdeburg	200	144,273	10,000	— 150,000
1,500,000	5,000	all	200	do	200	67,683	6,000	—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petrópolis	200	305,089	12,000	—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	305,089	12,000	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	200	37,345	4,000	— 102,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Félix	200	35,394	— ditto 1900	—
2,000,000	13,000	all	200	Santa Luzia	200	71,567	— ditto 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	1,314,493	17 1/2% Aug. 93	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril	200	—	—	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	1,000\$ July 97	1,000	— \$5,000
3,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	200	200,000\$	2,000	350,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonança	200	15,584	1,000	6,000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	500	Confiança	200	200,000	3,000	— 10,000
4,000,000	4,000	5,000	500	Fidelidade	180	366,574	8,000	— 10,000
2,500,000	4,500	1,000	500	Ganancia	180	252,000	8,000	— 10,000
2,000,000	10,000	1,000	500	do	200	40,000	1,000	40,000
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Indemnizadora	200	40,000	1,000	18,000
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Previdente	20	500,000	3,000	57,000
2,000,000	12,500	all	200	Prosperidade	20	150,120	1,500	17,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	do	200	—	—	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Carros Táxis e Morenax	200\$	42,378\$	1,500	— 15,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	—	
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Docus de Santos	200	—	—	
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Empreza Industrial Brasileira	200	2,437,379	40,000	306,000—
3,000,000	23,000	23,000	200	Edificadora	200	14,073	10,000	450,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Empreza do Brasil	100	6,505,142	8,000	— 120,000
1,000,000	5,000	5,000	500	Ganancia de Notícias (newspaper)	200	25,000	4,000	— 120,000
1,000,000	5,000	5,000	500	Lotaria dos Estados do Brasil	50	45,574	20,000	— 120,000
2,000,000	57,000	57,000	50	Matéia Laranjeira (Paraguay tea)	100	1,547,620	15,000	85,000— 92,000
3,000,000	15,000	15,000	500	do	100	300,000	13,000	—
1,000,000	5,000	5,000	500	Matéia Laranjeira (Paraguay tea)	100	39,267	2,000	—
9,311,800	93,129	33,128	100	Mercantil do Rio de Janeiro (building society)	100	71,567	2,000	— 19,000
2,000,000	20,000	20,000	100	Transporte e Carragens	200	400,000	5,000</td	

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becomes calm and refreshing. The Face
becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes
brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations—None
genuine without the British Government
Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,
London, England" engraved thereon, by order
of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonial
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